

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Park Mary Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Union, Hartford, N. 6<sup>th</sup>, and 4<sup>th</sup> Streets not for publication \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Lafayette vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Indiana code IN county Tippecanoe code 157 zip code 47901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
\_\_\_ removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_ other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>110</u>	<u>39</u> buildings
	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	<u>6</u> structures
	_____ objects
<u>111</u>	<u>45</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>DEFENSE</u>	<u>military facility</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>school</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>COMMERCE/ TRADE</u>	<u>specialty store</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival  
Italianate  
Queen Anne  
Colonial Revival  
Gothic Revival  
Bungalow

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, stone and concrete  
roof shingle, slate  
walls brick, wood, vinyl,  
other paving bricks

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT

MILITARY

RELIGION

Period of Significance 1853-1929

Significant Dates \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Arnold Preservation Library / Alameda McCollough Genealogical Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
_____ See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bronwyn Reid, Director's Assistant

organization Wabash Valley Trust For Historic Preservation date June 20, 2000

street & number 1001 South Street / P.O. Box 1354 telephone (765) 420-0268

city or town Lafayette state IN zip code 47902

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**Bibliography**

1878 Historical Atlas of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Chicago: Kingman Brothers, 1878. Reprinted 1978 by Tippecanoe County Historical Association.

*Abstract of Title to lot number 64 of Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette, Indiana.* Lafayette: Mitchell Title and Abstract Company, 1977. Richard Arnold Preservation Library, Wetherill Research Center, Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation, Lafayette, Indiana.

Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1888.

*City Directories,* Alameda McCollough Library, Genealogical and Historical Research Division, Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

Cox, Stanford C. Recollections of Early Settlement of the Wabash Valley. Lafayette: Courier Steambook and Job Printing House, 1860.

DeHart, Richard P. Past and Present of Tippecanoe County. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen & Company, 1909.

Fisher, Norbert. "Lafayette Christian Reformed Church History." Written for 'Historical Tour of our Church,' 19Dec99.

Goris, Francis C. "Anthology: Fifty Years at 12<sup>th</sup> and Tippecanoe." Written for the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church, October 1980.

Greater Lafayette, A Pictorial History. St. Louis: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc. Second Edition, 1990.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Tippecanoe County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1990.

Kriebel, Robert C. Old Lafayette: 1811-1853. Lafayette: Tippecanoe County Historical Association, 1988.

Kriebel, Robert C. Old Lafayette: 1854-1876. Lafayette: Tippecanoe County Historical Association, 1990.

Parrish, David. Historic Architecture of Lafayette, Indiana. West Lafayette: Purdue Research Foundation, 1978.

*Plaque Nomination for 1001 Salem Street,* located with the Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation, Lafayette, Indiana.

*Plaque Nomination for the Lafayette Armory,* located with the Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation, Lafayette, Indiana.

*Sanborn Maps of Lafayette, Indiana: 1880, 1885, 1907, and 1938.* Alameda McCollough Library, Genealogical and Historical Research Division, Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

Tippecanoe County at 2000: A Hoosier Community Recalls its Past. Lafayette: Lafayette Printing Company, 2000.

*Vertical Files,* Alameda McCollough Library, Genealogical and Historical Research Division, Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**Architectural Descriptions**

The Park Mary District is an area Northeast of downtown Lafayette. It is bounded by Union Street, from roughly N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street to N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Salem Street, roughly from N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street to N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, and Hartford Street, from N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street to N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street. There are 154 lots in the district. There are 6 outstanding properties, 17 notable properties, 88 contributing properties, and only 45 non-contributing properties. Of the 154 lots, 130 are single, double, or multiple family residences. There is one significant outbuilding, the storage barn behind the Hippensteel Funeral Home, at 822 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street. Another contributing element to the district is N.10<sup>th</sup> Street, between Union Street and Salem Street, because it is still paved with its original brick. The Park Mary District is most significant because of its diverse community and it contains three institutions integral in the history of Lafayette: The Lincoln School, the Lafayette Armory, and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. These three structures are generally in the Gothic Revival style. Most of the residential structures are in the Italianate style, but there are notable examples of Queen Anne, Egyptian Revival, and Craftsman styles.

The commercial structures, in the Park Mary district, are primarily contemporary. There are a few historic commercial structures, but most of them have been altered in historically unsympathetic manners. The Hippensteel Funeral Home is a notable commercial structure; but it is notable as a historic home and barn, not as a historic commercial space. The Lafayette Christian Reformed Church has been maintained in its original condition and still performs its original use. The Lincoln School has been considerably adapted into a homeless shelter. The Lafayette Armory has been sympathetically adapted into apartments, and maintains its historic appearance. These three structures are still used as gathering places for the area's diverse community.

The Park Mary District has various types of residences. It is primarily a working class residential district, with homes ranging between white-collar and blue-collar housing. The North side of the district, between Hartford Street and Tippecanoe Street, from N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street to N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, has larger, more elaborate Italianate and Queen Anne style houses. Lawyers, doctors, investors, and land developers constructed most of these homes, between 1853 and the early 1900s. White-collar workers also settled the remainders of the houses along N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, during the same period. It is evident that some of these houses were constructed in transitional style phases. Most of the Italianate and Queen Anne residences show traces of Stick-style detailing. There is a notable cottage near N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, at 822 Tippecanoe Street, that combines Queen Anne detailing and Craftsman Bungalow proportioning.

The residences West of N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, between Salem Street and Union Street, are simple, blue-collar houses. There are three notable and one outstanding, elaborate Italianate houses in this area, at 821 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, 812 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street, 818 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and 826 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street. The white-collar houses are generally two to two and a half stories tall. The sophisticated Italianate homes were built in conjunction with simpler homes. The other houses generally lack excessive detailing, are one and a half or two stories tall, are either L-plan or T-plan in form, and have gable-fronts and shallow soffits. The window forms have Italianate proportions, but the windows lack decorative sills and hoods. The only remarkable detailing on these houses is used on their front porches. There are many porches in the Park Mary district, which implies that this was a community that interacted with its neighbors. The porches acted as gathering places, where people of diverse backgrounds and occupations could congregate.

The residences East of N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, between Tippecanoe Street and Union Street, are also simple, blue-collar homes, which celebrate their front porches. They generally lack excessive detailing, are one and a half to two stories tall, are either L-plan or T-plan in form, and have gable-fronts and shallow soffits. The window forms have Italianate proportions, but lack decorative sills and hoods. There are four notable or outstanding houses in this area, at 824 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, 1001 Salem Street, 1201 Salem Street, and 1203 Salem Street. These are large, elaborate two to three story Italianate and/or Queen Anne homes. These white-collar homes were also built in conjunction with their blue-collar counterparts. The variety in houses represents the growth and expansion of Lafayette, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were only a few similarities between the new residents of the Park Mary District. Most of the district's residents had moved to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. The Dutch based Lafayette Christian Reformed Church also influenced the area to be developed by people of Nordic descent.

Park Mary Historic District's streetscapes are lush with mature foliage. The streetscapes convey a community feeling and a familial setting. Though many of the single-family residences have been converted into two-family or multiple-family residences, the adaptations were generally done in historically sympathetic manners. During the 1990s, many residences were lost, between Salem Street, Union Street, N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street, and N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street. New construction occupies entire blocks, which have been excluded from the Park Mary district boundaries. Despite these changes, the area retains its historic, single-family, residential essence. As the community grew and developed, it retained its diverse population and united character.

**1. 843 Hartford Street**

Contemporary apartment building, Colonial Revival, c.1970

NC

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**2. 1003 Hartford Street**

C

This is a vernacular Italianate home, with an irregular form, that has been sympathetically adapted into apartments. It is two and a half stories tall with a hipped roof and gable roof abutments. The entrance facing Hartford was once the side façade. The house has been vinyl sided, but the original molding details remain; as well as the limestone block foundation. The tall, narrow Italianate windows have been replaced with double hung sash windows, keeping the original form. There is one twofold double hung sash window. The matching porches are made of limestone with wood Doric fluted columns supporting the porch roofs.

**3. 1009 Hartford Street**

C

This is an L-plan home with Queen Anne and Italianate detailing. It is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof. There are 'S' brackets and corncicing under the overhanging eaves. The house has vinyl siding finish. The original limestone block foundation remains, complimenting the limestone front porch. The porch is accented with elaborate Queen Anne woodwork and brackets. The windows have been unsympathetically updated; the panes and original form no longer exist.

**4. 1011 Hartford Street**

C

This is a T-plan duplex. It is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof and 8" vinyl siding. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows are symmetrical under the front gable peak. The windows retain their original form, although the panes have been replaced and decorative shutters have been added. The original brick central chimney remains. Decorative historical detailing no longer exists.

**5. 1013 Hartford Street**

C

This is a T-plan duplex, with a porch East of the central portion and stairs, to the second floor, West of the central portion. The stairs lead to a second floor balcony and entrance. The duplex has been sympathetically adapted into apartments. The duplex is two stories tall with a gable roof. It is finished with 8" vinyl siding. The porch, stairs and balcony are wood. The duplex rests on a brick foundation. The front gable end is broken with twofold double hung sash windows, which are symmetrical under the gable peak. The windows are stacked, one set on each floor level. A simple wood pilaster separates the twofold windows. The wood porch is accented with Neo-Classical wood columns.

**6. 1015 Hartford Street**

C

This was once a symmetrical T-plan duplex. A porch has been added to the West entrance, breaking the rigid symmetry. The duplex is two stories tall with a gable roof. The vinyl roof eaves overhang approximately 1.5'. The duplex is finished in 8" vinyl siding. No historic detail remains, save the form, the brick foundation, and the brick central chimney.

**7. 1019 Hartford Street**

C

This is a gable-front rectangular house. It is two stories tall with a gable roof. This home is finished in 8" vinyl siding and complimented with tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. The decorative historic detailing has been lost, but the house retains its historic character through the simplicity of its form.

**8. 1023 Hartford Street**

NC

This structure has been unsympathetically adapted into apartments. The two-story hip roof, brick structure lacks a distinctive style. The Craftsman style has been half-heartedly applied to it, although this was probably not the original style.

**9. 1031 Hartford Street**

N

This house is a mixture of Italianate and Queen Anne styles. John and Fred Levering built the house in 1880. John Levering was involved in real estate, loans and insurance. Fred Levering was a bookkeeper that resided in the house. The house is an irregular Queen Anne form, two and a half stories tall, with a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has 2' wood overhanging eaves and gabled dormers. The East side of the front elevation has a gable end. The house has sympathetically been adapted into apartments. It retains its original 8" wood clapboard siding and brick foundation. The house has Stick-style detailing, including wood moldings surrounding tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. There is a horizontal clerestory window directly below the roof. The wood front porch has decorative Queen Anne detailing. A handicap ramp has been integrated with the porch, leading to the first floor level. The porch is capped with a second floor balcony, leading to more apartments. Wood stairs connect the porch and the balcony. The ramp and stairs were applied in a considerate and tasteful manner that does not distract from the historic character of the structure.

**10. 816 Tippecanoe Street**

NC

Contemporary apartment building, Colonial Revival, c.1970



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**11. 822 Tippecanoe Street**

N

Mary Brown built this central passage, cross-plan cottage in 1895. The cottage has a gable roof with a gable-front abutment. The house has been vinyl sided and replacement double hung sash windowpanes have been applied, but the house retains its historic character and historic window forms. The limestone porch also has historic elements, like wood turn-top columns and wood 'S' curved brackets under the wood porch cornice. This house is an excellent example of a Mid-West cottage in the Park Mary District. The house is also a testament to the transitions going on in architecture, in Lafayette, and in the country. The cottage has Queen Anne detailing and Bungalow proportions. This house is a resource that captured a transitional moment in time.

**12. 1000 Tippecanoe Street**

N

S. H. Kellogg built this rectangular Italianate home in 1874. Kellogg was a plasterer in Lafayette. He built two houses on lot 59 of Orth's Addition; including this house and the house at 1004 Tippecanoe Street. This brick home is two stories tall with a low hip roof. The roof's shallow overhanging eave is decorated with a plain frieze, dentils, and elaborate brackets. There are three bays across the front, and a bay window on the West façade. The historic tall, narrow windows have replacement double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds and flat limestone lintel hoods and sills. A limestone porch extends across the front façade. Wood Ionic columns hold up the porches roof.

**13. 1004 Tippecanoe Street**

N

S H Kellogg built this house in conjunction with the house at 1000 Tippecanoe Street. The houses are very similar in character. This house is brick with a tin low hip roof, and a shallow overhanging eave. A widow's walk surrounds the roof. The roof trim consists of dentils and double brackets. A set of double brackets separates the three bays of the front façade. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows have new panes but retain their historic form and plain wood surrounds. Each window is decorated with a flat limestone lintel hood and sill. An unsympathetic addition was added to the house, when it was adapted into apartments. The inconsiderate alteration is well hidden and barely distracts from the historic character of the front façade.

**14. 1008 Tippecanoe Street**

O

Lafayette city records show that Theodore Greagor built this house in 1873. This T-plan home is an excellent example of the Italianate style. The symmetrical brick house is two stories tall with a flat roof. The front façade is decorated with a boxed return gable parapet. Each corner is turned with double brackets, dentils infill the space between the bracket sets. The wood bracket and dentil detailing support a 1.5-foot overhanging roof eave. Wood porches on each side of the central form uphold the house's rigid symmetry. The porches are covered with low gabled roofs that stand on simple wood columns. The columns are capped with ornate quad brackets. A Palladian window is centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The central pane is an arched 2/5 sash; the sidelights are rectangular 1/5 sashes. Pilasters divide the sidelights from the central light. The entire Palladian window sits on a limestone sill, supported by dentils at the outer edges and at the pilaster ends. The Palladian window is capped with a limestone entablature hood, which arches with the central light and is supported by decorative brackets. Below the Palladian window, centered under the gable peak on the first floor, are two slightly offset 2/4 double hung sash windows. Each window sits on a limestone sill supported by decorative brackets, and each is capped with a flat limestone entablature hood supported by decorative brackets. The other first floor windows are 2/4 double hung sash windows with limestone sills and limestone flat keystone arch lintel hoods. The second floor windows are also 2/4 double hung sash windows, which sit on limestone sills. The second floor windows have limestone arched entablature hoods, supported by decorative brackets. The main entrance is on the East side of the house.

**15. 1014 Tippecanoe Street**

C

This gable-front house has a Queen Anne layout. It is two stories tall, with a gable roof. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as well as the original limestone block foundation. The clapboards step, creating a pilaster effect across the front façade. The roof has a sloped soffit overhang. The first floor windows are tall, narrow, double hung sash windows, with wood surrounds. The second story window, centered under the gable peak, has been replaced and the historic character sacrificed. The main entrance has a historic decorative wood surround.

**16. 1018 Tippecanoe Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front rectangular house. The gable roof has a sloped soffit overhang. The house is finished with its original wood clapboard siding and sits on its original limestone block foundation. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The first floor, front façade, has the main entrance and one double hung sash window. A limestone front porch, supported by limestone columns, extends across the front façade.

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**17. 1024 Tippecanoe Street**

N

Ella J. McMillen and her husband built this house in 1886. Mr. McMillen was an attorney with the local firm, Bryan & McMillen Attorneys. The two and a half story house has a Queen Anne layout with a gable-front and a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has a 1' cornice fascia overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been added to the house, but there are Stick-style wood molding remnants around the edges and openings. Double hung sash windows have replaced the original panes, but the windows retain their historic character and form. There is an elaborate wood Queen Anne wrap-around porch on the Front and East façade. Simple Ionic posts and brackets support the porch roof. There are flat arches between the porch posts and over the front entry. The entrance flat arch has an elaborate keystone. The main entrance is a wood double door with ½ lights and recessed wood panels.

**18. 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street**

O

John and William Levering built this Italianate house in 1858. The Levering family was very influential in Lafayette. They were involved with the Lafayette Savings Bank and Levering & Company, hatters, furnishers, and farmers. John Levering had been a Civil Engineer who got involved with real estate and helped to develop this district. The Levering family, and their real estate and loan company, became the primary developers of Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. John Levering eventually became the Director of the First National Bank of Lafayette. William Levering was a partner in Levering & Company. John and William Levering were some of the first people to purchase land in Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. The brick cross-plan house is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof and a central gable-front. The East side of the duplex has a tin roof; the roof on the West side has recently been replaced with a contemporary material. The roof has a shallow overhanging decorated eave. Elaborate double brackets cap the flat pilasters at each corner. Dentils create a stringcourse at the second story ceiling line. The windows create a strict six bay division. The window line is capped with a set of rectangular clerestory windows above the stringcourse. The clerestories in the gable-front were once both round. At that time this duplex was perfectly symmetrical; however, a replacement rectangular clerestory window on the East side of the front gable façade has been added to break that symmetry. The windows panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, but the historic form and surrounds remain. All the non-clerestory windows have wood sills and plain surrounds. The first floor windows have wood pediment hoods supported by brackets. The second floor windows have flat wood pediment lintel hoods. The front portico has a flat roof with a full entablature and dentilled eave. The portico roof rests on wood double arches that are supported by Neo-Classical wood columns. Wood brackets celebrate where the columns meet the arches and where the arches meet each other. Each arch has a decorative keystone. The entrances are wood ¾ light doors; the lights are 2/4, the door bottoms are recessed wood panels. The original brick chimneys remain, one per residence. An elaborate historic wrought iron fence surrounds the property.

**19. Lafayette Christian Reformed Church**

O

This church was constructed for the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church parish, in 1929. Architect Walter Scholer, of Lafayette, designed this Twentieth Century Gothic Church. Scholer was locally famous; he designed some of Purdue University's notable buildings. Scholer was following precedents set by popular styles and traditional Christian Reformed services. The cornerstone was laid on June 17, 1929. The parish moved to this location, from its previous location at N. 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Hartford, to accommodate a growing congregation. Two houses had to be moved, and five demolished, to open up this space for the church. The original pews from the first church were transported to the balcony of this church. The original organ was saved, though not used in this church. Hinners Organ Company installed the new church's organ, in 1929. There is only one other organ like this in Lafayette. The church has undergone significant renovations. In 1956 the pews were replaced. In 1957 the chancel was deepened and a lectern and pulpit were added. This is one of only seven Christian Reformed Churches with such a layout. At this time electric lights and fans were added to the interior of the church. The technological upgrades were done in an extremely sympathetic manner and are barely noticeable. In 1963 a historically considerate nine-room addition was added to the North end of the church. This addition is used for community activities and office space. Interior handicap accessibility has been installed, in a non-obtrusive manner. In 1974 the current parking lot was paved, causing the demolition of several structures. The parking now occupies the entire city block. The church has been extremely well preserved with continual maintenance. The brick structure is in excellent condition. Its most distinguishing features, Gothic Revival towers, stand out with limestone detailing. The front façade is ornamented with a central, circular, leaded glass window. The original stain glass windows remain on the side facades. Limestone quoins decorate the triple entrance and circular window. The wood entry doors are partially glazed.

**20. 1101 Tippecanoe Street**

C

This vernacular Queen Anne style house is one of the two houses that moved when the Lafayette Christian Church was constructed. It had originally been on the Northeast corner of N. 12<sup>th</sup> St. and Tippecanoe. It is two and a half stories tall with vinyl siding and a hip/gable combination roof. The layout is irregular Queen Anne style, with a gable-front portion. Stick-style detailing remains around the windows, corners, and gable peaks. There is also ornamentation in the front gable end. A bay window faces N. 11<sup>th</sup> St. on the East façade. The historic brick chimney is also on the East façade. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and are two fold on the second floor, centered under the gable peak.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**21. 1105 Tippecanoe Street**

C

This is a T-plan, five bay home with vinyl siding and a gable roof. The historic brick chimney is to the West of the front gable section. Historic detailing has been removed, but the window forms and layout give the house a historic character.

**22. 1109 Tippecanoe Street**

C

This is a three-story T-plan home, with a gable roof and vinyl siding. The rear of the T is barely wider than the gable-front section. The gable-front is in the Shingle Style. There is a limestone porch to the West of the T, with wood Ionic columns and a hip roof.

**23. 1113 Tippecanoe Street**

N

Peter Ulrick, a local wagon maker, built this Queen Anne home in 1873. The front façade appears to be T-plan in form; however, Queen Anne style 'additions' to the T are present. The front gable section is three bays, with a bay to either side; making the front façade five bays. The house is two and a half stories with wood clapboard siding and some Stick-style detailing. The hip/gable combination roof has a sloped soffit and brackets that create a dentil pattern. The gable-front is slightly hipped, in a Dutch fashion. A wood Queen Anne bargeboard decorates this roof detail. The original windows panes have been replaced, but the tall, narrow form remains with double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds, lintel hoods, and sills. A brick porch adorns the Northeast corner of the home. The current owner's family has lived in this home since the late 1800s.

**24. 816 Salem Street**

C

This is a one and a half story vernacular Craftsman cottage. The low gable roof has plain projecting eaves, with the rafters exposed. The historic brick chimney remains, as well as a portico pediment and a glazed six-panel Craftsman door. The quad-pane windows are also original, with 2/5 double hung sash window lights.

**25. 820 Salem Street**

C

This is a one and a half story T-plan house with a gable roof. It has vinyl siding finish, but the brick foundation remains. Historic roof brackets, a historic brick chimney, a historic shed dormer, and historic 6/1 double hung sash windows also remain.

**26. 908 Salem Street**

NC

There are no traces of historic characteristics on this one and a half story house, with vinyl siding and a hip/gable combination roof. The windows have been replaced and the historic form sacrificed. The house has also undergone unsympathetic additions and alterations.

**27. 1018 Salem Street**

NC

New Home, Contemporary, c.1995

**28. 1100/1102 Salem Street**

C

This is a two and a half story duplex with remnants of Queen Anne and Stick-style detailing. The duplex has been considerably adapted into apartments. It is a symmetrical T-plan with a gable roof. The roof has a plain shallow overhanging eave supported by brackets. The brackets accentuate the house's corners. There is a wood porch to the West of the T and wood stairs East of the T. The stairs lead to a wood balcony, which has entrances to apartments on the second floor. The original windows panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, retaining the historic character and form.

**29. 1104 Salem Street**

C

This is a T-plan home that has been converted into apartments. There are not remnants of any particular architectural style, on this two-story gabled roof structure. It has been finished with 8" vinyl siding and the side porches have been enclosed. The historic character is still evident, however, especially in the double hung sash window forms. The windows are twofold under the gable peak.

**30. 1108 Salem Street**

C

This is a L-plan house, with some Craftsman elements and remnants of Stick-style detailing. It is two stories tall, with a gable roof, and has been finished in 8" vinyl siding. The roof has a plain shallow sloped soffit. The windows are Italianate in form, but the panes have been replaced with double hung sash windows. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the front gable peak. There is a historic wood porch attached to the East side of the house.

**31. 1112 Salem Street**

C

This is a L-plan house with some Queen Anne proportioned additions. It is two stories tall with a gable roof. It is finished in wood engrained vinyl siding. Vinyl Stick-style corner details have been applied. The gable roof has a plain shallow overhanging eave, supported by brackets. A considerate wood porch is attached to the East of the house, with turn-top columns and a Queen Anne style bargeboard. The windows and doors have been replaced, but the original proportions were retained.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**32. 619 Salem Street**

NC

Modern Commercial Building, Twentieth Century Functional

**33. 711 Salem Street**

NC

Modern House, Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1995

**34. 1001 Salem Street**

O

Godlove Behm built this exemplary Italianate home in 1858. Behm was an Attorney-at-Law. Behm was also a cousin of Godlove Orth. Behm, and his family, followed Orth to Lafayette. Orth took Behm into his law office, as a student, and Behm developed a successful legal and political career. This brick home is two and a half stories tall, with a gable roof. The decorative eave has a full entablature, with 'S' brackets, dentils, and a decorative cornice return. The roof details are wood and the gutters are copper. The front façade is divided into three bays on the second floor. The first floor has an elaborate door surround and bay window. The second floor windows, on the front and West façades, are tall, narrow, double hung sash windows; with plain wood surrounds, limestone sills, and wood swan pediment hoods. The central second floor window hood is more elaborate than the two outer window hoods. The other second floor windows have plain limestone lintel hoods. The first floor windows also have plain limestone sills and lintel hoods. The elaborate wood Italianate bay window on the front façade is one story tall, with a flat roof. The bay windows upper lights are arched; double pilasters separate the panes. The double pilasters have decorative capitals, topped with double brackets, below a full entablature. The entrance, a double door, has an elaborate wood Classical surround with ornate Italianate detailing. The wood door has 2/3 arched lights and recessed lower panels.

**35. 1005 Salem Street**

NC

This is a Craftsman bungalow, unfortunately its elements are rather non-descript and do not show historic significance. The home has undergone historically unsympathetic alterations.

**36. 1201 Salem Street**

O

William R. Fletemeyer built this home 1881. The Fletemeyer family bought several homes on Salem Street, when they moved to Lafayette. William R. Fletemeyer was a dealer in boots and shoes. William C. Fletemeyer owned the house East of William R. and Mary Fletemeyer owned the home West of William R. Fletemeyer. Another William Fletemeyer and a Henry Fletemeyer also lived on Salem. All the Fletemeyer homes, save those belonging to William R. and William C., have been demolished. This home is a brick two and a half story Italianate, with five bays and a gable roof. The historic chimney and limestone foundation are present, as well as a seamed tin roof. The tall, narrow, Italianate windows have plain wood surrounds and limestone lintel hoods and sills. Most of the windows are currently missing glazing. An unsympathetic, vinyl addition was attached to the West side of the house.

**37. 1203 Salem Street**

N

William C. Fletemeyer built this home in 1881. William C. Fletemeyer was a clerk at Loeb, Hirsch, & Company. This home was built with all the other Fletemeyer homes on Salem Street. It is the only Fletemeyer home remaining, other than the home at 1201 Salem Street. It is a two and a half story brick Italianate home with rigid symmetry. It is divided into three bays with stacks of tall, narrow windows. The symmetry and bay division are held so rigidly that the entrance is only 2'4" wide, the width of the windows. The door is capped with four square window lights, to maintain the height of the window openings. The first floor windows extend to 'porch' level, to match the height of the door. The windows and doors have plain surrounds and flat limestone lintel hoods and sills. There is a semi-circular clerestory fanlight centered under the gable peak. Most of the glazing and the porch are missing. Mature foliage surrounds this house and hides most of its facades.

**38. 614 Union Street**

NC

This two-story gable-front home has undergone unsympathetic alterations. The windows have been replaced and most do not retain their form. The flat wood lintel hoods and sills, and plain surrounds, remain around the windows. Brackets below the shallow overhanging eave and on the porch columns also remain. The overall character of the house, however, has been sacrificed.

**39. 708 Union Street**

C

This two-story Italianate home has an extremely low hip roof. The original wood clapboard siding, as well as some Stick-style corner details, remains. The house is rigidly divided into three bays. The tall, narrow, Italianate windows panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. The windows have plain wood surrounds and sills and decorative wood Neo-Classical hoods. The front door is ¾ glazed with wood panels. The door has a flat wood lintel hood. The side door has two arched ¾ lights and recessed wood panels. The side door is covered with a flat roof that is supported by elaborate wood brackets.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

- 40. 716 Union Street** **NC**  
The historically significant elements of this one and a half story gabled home have not been maintained. There are remnants of the original windows and a wood dentilled porch, but not enough to convey historic character.
- 41. 718 Union Street** **NC**  
This one story vinyl sided gabled cottage has undergone unsympathetic additions and alterations. The historic character has been lost.
- 42. 814 Union Street** **NC**  
Commercial Building, Contemporary, c.1950, with adjoining parking lot
- 43. Union Street & N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street** **NC**  
Commercial Building, Contemporary, c.1970, with adjoining parking lot
- 44. 910 Union Street** **C**  
This is a two and a half story vernacular Queen Anne house, with a hip/gable combination roof. The roof has a plain frieze and decorative pediment returns. Neo-Classical moldings remain around some windows, as well as some stained glass windows and leaded glass transom lights.
- 45. 914 Union Street** **NC**  
This commercial building was constructed at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; however, due to unsympathetic alterations, the historic characteristics no longer remain.
- 46. 1000 Union Street** **C**  
This is a two and a half story Queen Anne house with a cross-plan and a gable roof. The house is finished in vinyl siding and few historic details remain. There is an eyebrow window under the gable peak. The windows have kept their historic form, although the panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. The main entrance is a double wood paneled door with a multi-transom hood.
- 47. 1010 Union Street** **NC**  
Parking Lot
- 48. 1020 Union Street** **NC**  
Commercial Building, Non-descript, c.1960
- 49. 1300 Union Street** **NC**  
Commercial Building, Contemporary, c.1970
- 50. 1310 Union Street** **NC**  
This home has been renovated into a commercial building in an unsympathetic manner. The historic character has been lost.
- 51. 1312 Union Street** **C**  
This two and a half story home has remnants of Queen Anne detailing. The historic brick chimney still remains, as do parts of the elaborate wood Queen Anne porch details. The hip/gable roof has a wood decorative frieze with spade dentils and brackets. The house has been finished in vinyl siding and the windows panes replaced, but the historic character is maintained with double hung sash windows, which have wood pediment hoods, and an elaborate wood bargeboard under the gable-front.
- 52. 1318 Union Street** **C**  
This L-plan house has had a side addition applied, changing the footprint to a modified T-plan. The house is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof. It has been finished in vinyl siding. The limestone foundation remains. The roof has a plain frieze with decorative cornices. Parts of the first floor overhang the second floor and are angled in a Dutch-fashion. There is a Palladian window under the front gable peak. The tall, narrow windows are double hung sash windows with minimal wood entablature hoods.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**53. 1320 Union Street**

C

This T-plan house is two stories tall with a gable roof. The roof still has its original shingles, a shallow overhanging sloping soffit, and brackets. It has been vinyl sided, but the brick foundation remains. The wood porch has turn-top columns and Italianate detailing. The double hung sash windows have minimal entablature hoods.

**54. 1324/1326 Union Street**

C

This is a two-story Italianate duplex with a hip roof. The roof has a shallow overhanging sloping soffit, supported by brackets. The house has been vinyl sided. The brick foundation remains, as does the tall, narrow, double hung sash window form. A limestone porch extends across the front of the duplex.

**55. 821 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

This is a two and a half story Egyptian Revival house. It has been vinyl sided, but the original wood scales remain on the hipped roof's central dormer. The dormer is also decorated with a Palladian window. The other windows are 2/2 double hung sash windows. The wood porch is an excellent example of Egyptian Revival detailing. A hieroglyph pattern decorates the porch frieze, which rests atop wood columns and a wood balustrade.

**56. 800/802 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story double pile duplex, in a vernacular Colonial Revival style. The duplex has a hip/gable combination roof and is finished in vinyl siding. The symmetry of the duplex is maintained, although not rigidly. Replacement windows on 800 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street do not exactly match the originals on 802 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street. In particular a twofold leaded glass window, under the front gable peak, on 802 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street is not matched on 800 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The original doors remain, on both sides of the duplex. The doors are 7/8 glazed wood doors. The lights are 3/5 panes. The duplex rests on its original limestone foundation.

**57. 812 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

O

Amanda Williamson built this home, in 1891. It is a two-story brick Italianate home. The front façade is separated into three bays. The shallow hip roof has two rows of dentils decorating the frieze. The roof brackets are decorated with a leaf pattern. The windows are tall and narrow, as typical of Italianate structures. The panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. The first floor windows have simple surrounds and sills, with pointed arched hoods supported by brackets. The second floor windows have simple surrounds and sills with round arched, pendant hoods supported by brackets. The entry has been renovated in a historically considerate manner. The original front door remains. It is a wood ¾ glazed door with a fan light transom. The door lights are 3/5 panes. The door surround is a limestone, quoin-segmented arch. The porch has been enclosed with bricks, creating an exterior foyer space. The porch entrance matches the front door; it is a limestone, quoin-segmented arch.

**58. 818 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a two-story gable-front home with vinyl siding. It has been unsympathetically renovated into duplexes, and the historic character was lost.

**59. 822 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front L-plan house. It has been finished in 8" vinyl siding. The roof has an elaborate wood Queen Anne club-pendant bargeboard. The historic Italianate doors and windows remain. There is a twofold historic window centered under the front gable peak. The original wood porch detailing also remains.

**60. 826 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story Craftsman bungalow. It has been finished in vinyl siding. The brick and limestone porch has been altered in an indeterminable manner. The historic brick chimney and Craftsman dormer, however, maintain the historic character of this bungalow.

**61. 830 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This two and a half story home has Queen Anne proportions and a hip/gable combination roof. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as does the original brick foundation. Ornamental wood brackets support the roof. The original, decorative windows and door also remain. Some of the windows are square and some are rectangular. The Queen Anne porch has wood turn-top columns and wood detailing.

**62. 805 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story vernacular duplex, with Queen Anne proportioning. The duplex is symmetrical with a hip roof and a brick foundation. It has been finished in 8" vinyl siding. The original windows remain, as does one of the original doors. The other replacement door is historically considerate.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**63. 813 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story L-plan house with a gable-front and wrap-around porch. The house was finished in vinyl siding and most of the historic details were lost. The tall, narrow window form remains; although, the original panes were replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. One of the historic windows is centered under the front gable peak. The narrow wood turn-top columns on the porch also remain.

**64. 815 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front house, with a bay window on the side. Vinyl siding has been added, but the original limestone porch and foundation remain. The house has tall, narrow, Italianate windows. The window under the gable peak has 2/4 windowpanes. The original double-arched glazed door also remains. The door lights are separated into 1/2 panes.

**65. 817/819 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a one and a half story gable-front duplex, with the original brick porch and chimney. The house has vinyl siding and has lost its historic detailing. The windows were altered in a historically non-sympathetic manner. The changes sacrificed the duplexes historic character.

**66. 823 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one and a half story gable-front house, with vinyl siding. The tall, narrow, Italianate proportioned windows have lost their original panes, but the form was retained with double hung sash windowpanes. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The porch extends across the front of the house. Neo-classical tin columns support the porch roof.

**67. 827 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one and a half story brick gable-front house. The original windows remain. They are tall and narrow, with 3/1 double hung sash windowpanes. The window centered under the gable peak has 6/1 double hung sash windowpanes. Much of the historic detailing has been lost, but the house retains its historic character.

**68. 831 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a one and a half story gable-front house, which has been finished in vinyl siding. All the historic details and character have been lost.

**69. 800 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This two-story house has a myriad assortment of materials. The house has a gable roof and a limestone wrap-around porch. The first floor is finished in both concrete block, which may be original, and vinyl siding. The second floor has vinyl siding. The house form is indeterminate. It has Queen Anne proportioning, and it is hard to tell which parts are original and which are additions. The house also has an interesting assortment of historic elements; like the original door, which appears to have been moved, and tall, narrow, 1/1 double hung sash, Italianate, leaded glass windows.

**70. 806 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one-story hall-and-parlor form house, with a gable roof. It is finished in limestone block siding. The original Italianate windows and door remain. The wood door is 3/4 glazed. The door lights are arched panes. The house also retains its original wood Queen Anne porch details.

**71. 810 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story brick gable-front Queen Anne house. The original limestone foundation and limestone-curved porch remain. The porch has delicate wood Queen Anne ornamentation. The roof has a decorated frieze, with brackets and cornice detailing. The double hung sash windows have plain surrounds, limestone sills, and turned brick lintel hoods. The front 3/4 glazed wood double-door has recessed panels and a 2/3 transom.

**72. 818 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

G. H. Monnig built this brick Italianate house, in 1873. It is two and a half stories tall, with a hip roof. The roof has a decorated frieze, with elaborate double brackets and dentils. The double brackets help separate the three bays of the front façade, as well as turn the house corners. The house retains its original Italianate double hung sash windows. The windows have wood plain surrounds and sills, and arched Neo-Classical hoods supported by brackets. The front door has decorative wood panels and a transom hood. There is a decorative Italianate brick segmented arched entry over the door. The porch extends across the front façade and has a decorative brick detailed balustrade.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**73. 826 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

**N**

Christian Keipener built this two and a half story brick Greek Revival home, in 1885. Keipener was a local physician and surgeon. The house has a gable roof and three bays on the front façade. There is a fan ornament centered under the gable peak. The tall, narrow windows have double hung sash windowpanes, plain surrounds, and flat, limestone, sills and lintel hoods. The front door is glazed, with 2/3 sidelights and a transom hood. The porch and foundation are limestone.

**74. 813 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a two and a half story L-plan house, with a gable-front. This house has a twin at 817 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street. The house has been converted into apartments, in a non-obtrusive manner. The house has been finished in wood siding; although, the original Stick-style molding remains, as does the brick foundation. Wood comma brackets support the gable roof. An ornament is centered under the gable peak. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windows, but the original Italianate form remains. The windows have plain wood surrounds. The double cased window, on the second floor, was replaced in a less considerate manner. There is a wood porch, in the corner of the L, which contains the entry.

**75. 817 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This two and a half story L-plan gable-front house is the twin of the house at 813 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street. The house has been converted into apartments, in a non-obtrusive manner. The house has been finished in vinyl siding; although, the original Stick-style molding remains, as does the brick foundation. Wood comma brackets support the gable roof. An ornament is centered under the gable peak. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windows, but the original Italianate form remains. The windows have plain wood surrounds. The twofold, double hung sash window, on the second floor, was replaced in a historically considerate manner. There is a wood porch, in the corner of the L, which contains the entry.

**76. N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street and Salem Street**

**NC**

Parking lot

**77. Lafayette Armory, N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Union Street**

**O**

The Indiana National Guard built the Lafayette Armory, in 1927. The Armory has recently been very sympathetically converted into apartments. The owner was careful to pay attention to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The brick structure is three and a half stories tall, with a flat roof. It is in the Gothic Revival style, with Neo-Classical elements. The first floor is a half story above grade. There is a limestone stringcourse below the third level. There are pilasters at the corners and framing the entrance. The pilasters are capped with limestone crests that represent the four branches of the military. The pilasters also separate the front façade into three bays. The South and North bays have three recessed windows, on each the first and second floors, creating a recessed arch. The first floor windows are 4/4 with limestone sills. The second floor windows are 4/3 panes, arched with fanlights. The windows have been replaced, but mimic the historic windows. The two-story entrance is arched, with a large keystone and limestone quoins. The entrance is decorated with a limestone crest that says 'Lafayette Armory.' The recessed entrance also has an iron and glass hanging light. The entry is capped with a fanlight transom.

**78. 820 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

**NC**

Parking lot

**79. 822 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

**N**

Thomas Hull built this two and a half story Queen Anne home, in 1870. It was bought by Hippensteel & Funkhouer and adapted into a funeral home, in 1936. The Hippensteel Funeral home, as it became known in 1940, is still owned and operated by the same family. Although the adaptations did not follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, they were done in a considerate manner. The owner's saved as many historic characteristics, as they felt possible to keep their business profitable. Historic consideration has been one of their priorities. When replacement interior wood was necessary, they went to great pains to have it matched exactly. The historic wrought iron stained glass sash windows have been saved. The two and a half story house has a hip roof with gable dormers. The dormers have Shingle-style detailing. The roof has a decorated entablature frieze, with dentils under the dormers. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but some of the historic exterior detailing remains. In 1943 the houses side porch was renovated into a side entrance, which provided an entrance for the carts. In 1967 a substantial rear and side addition was constructed. It is three levels, contains the family chapel, and is less than historically considerate by today's standards. In 1967 the house next door was demolished, not because of any involvement with the Hippensteel Funeral Home. When new construction failed to go up, next door, the Hippensteel's bought the property and paved it as a parking lot. In 1974 a front chapel was attached to the main parking lot entrance. This was the last addition to the home.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**80. Barn at 822 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

The original barn to 822 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street is still standing and has been maintained in excellent condition. The barn is currently being used for storage.

**81. 904 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one-story brick bungalow, with a myriad assortment of styles. The windows are Italianate in proportion, with limestone sills; however, the windows have Craftsman decorative vertical brick lintel hoods. The hip/gable combination roof has wood brackets. The dormers and gable ends have both Stick-style and Craftsman details. There is a limestone foundation and limestone Queen Anne quoins around the entry.

**82. 910 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story American foursquare. It has a hip roof, with simple brackets and a Craftsman dormer. The house is finished in vinyl siding. The original brick chimney remains. There is a stone porch, with a flat roof supported by Neo-Classical columns. The tall, narrow double sash windows have plain wood surrounds.

**83. 914 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

This is a two and a half story vernacular Italianate home. It has a hip/gable combination roof, with an extended center pediment dormer that rests on the porch roof. Wood comma brackets support the decorative dentilled roof frieze. The roof is capped with a gable detail. There are Stick-style moldings and details on the vinyl sided house. The Italianate double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and sills and wood pointed-arch hoods. There is a twofold double hung sash window centered under the gable dormer peak. The South façade has a two-story bay window, with brackets. The South façade also has the original leaded staircase windows. The double front door is 3/4 glazed with ornamental wood panels and a transom. There is a decorative carving above the transom. There is a stone porch, with a flat roof supported by wood Neo-Classical columns.

**84. 920 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story gable-front Italianate home. The roof has a decorative frieze, with wood curved dentils and elaborate wood brackets and cornice details. Double brackets turn the cornice corner. Vinyl siding has been applied to the exterior, but the limestone foundation remains. The original 2/4 double hung sash windows remain, with plain wood surrounds and sills. The windows have wood round-arch hoods. The front door has 3/4 sidelights, transom lights, and remnants of side ornamentation. Pilasters separate the entrance lights from the door.

**85. 1010 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story T-plan house, with a gable roof. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, as have the roof details; although, there are remnants of roof brackets. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windowpanes, but the Italianate form remains. There is a twofold, double hung sash window centered under the gable peak.

**86. 1014 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This one and a half story gable-front vinyl sided house has had unsympathetic alterations and lost its historic character.

**87. 1018 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a one and a half story gable-front house. The vinyl siding and replacement dormers were done in an unsympathetic manner. The historic character has been lost.

**88. 811 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

Parking lot

**89. 813/815 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

Hiram W. Moore, a cashier at the First National Bank of Lafayette, built this two and a half story Queen Anne duplex in 1885. The hip/gable combination roof has a central gable, with Shingle-style details and triangular wood ornamentation. Brackets support the front gable element. The duplex is still finished in its original wood clapboard siding. The duplex is symmetrical, with bay windows centered on each side of the front façade. The double hung sash windows maintain their original form and have plain wood surrounds. There are solid transoms over each door. The limestone porch extends across the front façade and is decorated with Queen Anne detailing.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**90. 819 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story vernacular home, with a hip roof. Historic brackets support the roof. Vinyl siding has been applied, at the cost of historic details, but the original brick chimney and brick foundation remain. Replacement windows have also been applied, but the original tall, narrow form was retained. An unsympathetic new front porch has been added; yet, the house still gives a historic impression.

**91. 901 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story cross plan gable roofed house. It has been vinyl sided, but the original brick foundation remains. There is a semi-circular bay window centered on the front façade of the first floor. The porch has been enclosed and some windows replaced, yet the house retains its historic character.

**92. 905 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This cross plan house has undergone unsympathetic alterations and has lost its historic character.

**93. 911 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

T. W. Fry built this house, in 1873. Fry was an assessor for the U. S. Internal Revenue Service. He was affiliated with the 8<sup>th</sup> District, in Lafayette. The brick house is Italianate. The truncated hip roof has a decorated frieze, with dentils and double brackets. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows help establish the house's symmetry. The windows have plain wood surrounds, flat wood sills, and arched wood lintel hoods. The side façade windows are twofold with wood segmented, round-arch hoods. There is a circular light under the side gable peaks. The wood door has an ornamental transom and an arched wood lintel hood, which matches the window hoods. The first floor windows were elongated to match the proportions of the door, thus upholding the rigid symmetry of the house. The wood portico is supported by Ionic columns and pilasters, which are capped with decorative capitals. A deck caps the portico. The deck has a wrought iron balustrade. The balustrade is repeated on the main roof.

**94. 917 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

John Quincy Adams Perrin built this house, in 1868. The house was bought by Samuel Seawright, in 1873; and has since been known as the Perrin-Seawright house. It is a two-story brick Italianate house. The truncated hip roof is missing its frieze decoration, on the front façade, although remnants of brackets remain. The side façade still has a decorated frieze, with dentils and double brackets. The belvedere is missing. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows help establish the house's symmetry. The windows have plain wood surrounds, flat wood sills, and arched wood lintel hoods. The side façade windows are twofold with wood segmented round-arch hoods. There is a circular light under the side gable peaks. The front door has ornamental wood panels, decorative recessed wood side-panels, and a fanlight hood. The entry framing has a tall, narrow ceiling. The porches are made of elaborate wrought iron, latticework. Seawright added the wrought iron detailing, in 1873.

**95. 923/925 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a two-story double-pile duplex, with a hip roof. The first floor is finished in brick. The second floor is finished in vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced, and a stone porch added, in a non-sympathetic manner. The duplex has lost its historic character.

**96. 1005 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story vernacular house, with a hip/gable combination roof. The central gable-front has decoration, and bungalow windows have been added. The house is finished in wood siding. There is a two-story bay window on the North façade. The double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and wood Neo-Classical hoods. There is a double arched window centered on the second floor, with plain wood surrounds, a flat wood sill and lintel hood. The stone porch has a flat roof, which is supported by wood Neo-Classical columns. The porch roof has remnants of a full entablature and shadows of brackets.

**97. 1007 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story T-plan house, with a porch in the Northern corner. The house has a gable roof, with cornice details. Vinyl siding has been added, but the stone foundation and Stick-style moldings remain. The original windows also remain. There is a Palladian window centered under the gable peak. The stone porch has undergone sympathetic alterations.

**98. 1011 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a two and a half story hip roofed vinyl sided house, which has undergone unsympathetic alterations. It no longer has its historic character.

**99. 1015 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

This is a two-story house, with brick and vinyl siding and a hip roof. It has undergone unsympathetic alterations and has lost its historic character.

**100. 1017 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a vernacular one and a half story cross-plan house. No historic detailing remains, but the house retains its original wood clapboard siding and original tall, narrow, double hung sash windows. A stone porch extends across the front of the house.

**101. 1021 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one and a half story bungalow. It has a hip roof, with a Craftsman dormer. Comma brackets support the roof. The house has been vinyl sided. Decorative brickwork encloses the porch. The brick foundation remains.

**102. N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

Between Union Street and Salem Street, N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street consists of its original brick paving and has remnants of limestone curbs.

**103. 814 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story double pile house, with Queen Anne proportioning. It has an atypical hip/gable combination roof, in reaction to the diverse proportions. The roof has turret and shed dormers, and a decorated frieze, with dentils. The dormers have Shingle-style decorations. It is finished in vinyl siding, but the original limestone block foundation and brick chimney remain. A strip of shingles has been added, forming a stringcourse. The windows have been replaced, in a non-historic manner. There is a wrap-around porch with double wood Neo-Classical columns.

**104. 818 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story house, with Queen Anne proportions. The hip roof is decorated with a turret, and is broken by two original brick chimneys. Vinyl siding has been applied, with added fish scales creating a stringcourse. The brick foundation remains. The windows have been replaced with 3/6 double hung sash windowpanes. The wood porch has Queen Anne details.

**105. 824 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

O

William Levering built this brick Italianate house, in 1878. This is one of many Levering family residences in the Park Mary District. This house is two-stories tall. It has a low hip roof and a limestone foundation. The roof details are missing. Shadows signify how the brackets once separated the three bays of the house. The original windowpanes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes. The windows are stacked and perfectly symmetrical. The windows have plain wood surrounds, limestone sills with brackets, and limestone arched Neo-Classical hoods supported by brackets. There is an arched hood, with decorative brackets over the tall, narrow, wood double entry doors. The door proportions maintain the rigid symmetry of the front façade. There is a Neo-Classical pediment above the bay window on the North façade. A circular window is centered under the pediment gable peak.

**106. 902/904 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story brick Italianate house. The house has been considerably adapted into a duplex. The house has its two original chimneys. There is a bay window on the South façade. The hip roof has a decorated frieze, with dentils and double brackets. The brackets turn the corners and separate the three bays. Double hung sash windows are stacked in the bays, maintaining the house's symmetry. The windows have plain wood surrounds and sills, with pediment hoods. The second floor window pediment hoods have decorative keystones. The wrap-around porch has a stone base and Neo-Classical columns.

**107. 906/908 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story T-plan house, with a gable roof. The house has been considerably adapted into a duplex. There is a half circular window centered under the front gable peak. The house is brick with its original brick chimney. The tall, narrow, double hung sash windows have flat limestone lintel hoods. The original glazed wood door has 2/3 sidelights and is capped by a transom. The wrap-around porch has a flat roof and Neo-Classical columns.

**108. 912 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story house, with Queen Anne proportions. It has a hip/gable combination roof, with a plain frieze and a widow's walk. There is a two-story bay window, on the North façade, with decorative brackets. The double hung sash window hoods are notched. There is a Palladian window centered under the front gable peak. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the historic brick chimney remains. A wrought iron fence surrounds the property.

**109. 916/918 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

This is a two-story four-bay double-pile duplex. The gable ends face the side facades. The duplex is flanked by bay windows. It has been finished in vinyl siding, but the limestone foundation and brick chimney remain. The windows panes have been replaced with double hung sash windowpanes, retaining the historic form. The porch has wood fluted Doric columns.

**110. 920 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one and a half story gable-front house. Comma brackets support the shallow overhanging roof eaves. The house is finished with vinyl siding. There is a 2/4 double hung sash window centered under the gable peak. The windows on the South façade have been filled.

**111. 922 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one-story gable-front L-plan house. Vinyl siding has been applied, but the three-bay symmetry maintains the house's historic character. The historic porch has been modified.

**112. 926 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one-story symmetrical gable-front house. It has been finished in vinyl siding and non-historic replacement windows have been applied. The original brick chimney remains, as do limestone Craftsman porch details.

**113. 1002 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**NC**

This vinyl sided flat roof house has undergone unsympathetic alterations and lost all of its historic details.

**114. 1006 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one and a half story L-plan house, with a gable-front. It is finished in 8" wood engrained vinyl siding. The limestone foundation remains. The windows have been replaced, with double hung sash windows, but the historic forms were retained. There is a tall, narrow window centered under the front gable peak.

**115. 1008 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one and a half story house, with a gable roof. The roof has an elaborate Queen Anne bargeboard, with an elaborate central ornament, around the shallow overhanging eave. The original wood clapboard siding remains, as does the original brick central chimney. The three-bay house is symmetrical. There is a tall, narrow, double hung sash window centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The first floor windows have been replaced and are shorter and more squat than typical.

**116. 1010 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**NC**

This is a one and a half story five-bay house, with a gable roof. Vinyl siding, the removal of historic details, replacement windows, and a new front porch, have sacrificed the houses historic character.

**117. 1016 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a two-story L-plan house. A one-story rear addition has been added. It has a gable roof, the original, brick central chimney, and is finished with vertical wood siding. The roof has a shallow overhanging eave, with shadows of brackets. The house is symmetrical under the gable-front.

**118. 1018 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**NC**

This one and a half story house has undergone non-sympathetic alterations and no longer has its historic character.

**119. 1020 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a narrow brick two-story gable-front house. The original brick chimney remains. Brick has enclosed the front porch. The double hung sash windows retain their historic form; one is centered under the gable peak, on the second floor. The door has quad glazed panels, glass block sidelights, and a double square transom.

**120. 1024 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a two-story house, with a low hip roof and Queen Anne proportions. Vinyl siding and a brick front porch have been added. Some of the original windows remain. The house has had many alterations and no historic details remain, but the house retains its historic character.

**121. 901 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

**C**

This is a one and a half story gable-front house. The front façade is divided into three bays. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, vertical on the first floor, horizontal in the gable end. The historic brick chimney remains. The roof trim is in excellent condition. The rear addition retains its roof brackets. The double hung sash windows keep their historic form.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**122. 905 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front house, with remnants of Stick-style detailing. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but has not lost its historic distinction. The front façade is divided into three bays. The windows panes have been replaced, but the double hung sash windowpanes retain the original Italianate form. The wood front porch extends across the front of the house, with elaborate Queen Anne detailing.

**123. 909/911 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story double-pile duplex, with a low hip roof. The house is symmetrical. The house has been vinyl sided and mock-shutters have been applied; still, the duplex retains its brick foundation and historic character.

**124. 913 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a two and a half story house, with a snub-nosed hip roof. Unsympathetic additions and alterations have robbed it of its historic character.

**125. 917 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story Queen Anne style house. It has a hip/gable combination roof. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original limestone foundation remains. There is a wrap-around porch, with Queen Anne detailing, a conical roof, and slender, Neo-Classical columns. The porch columns rest on limestone bases.

**126. 921 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one-story gable-front minimalist bungalow. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original brick chimney remains. Double hung sash windows separate the three bays of the front façade. The entrance is a 3/4-glazed door. The porch has Neo-Classical columns.

**127. 923 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one-story gable-front minimalist bungalow. The house has been finished in vinyl siding, but the original brick chimney and the original limestone foundation remain. Double hung sash windows separate the three bays of the front façade. The house is symmetrical, with a central entry door. The entrance is a 3/4-glazed door. The porch has Neo-Classical columns.

**128. 927 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one-story gable-front house. It is shorter and squatter than most of the other houses in the district. It has been finished in vinyl siding. Two double hung sash windows and the main entrance create the houses three symmetrical bays. The brick front porch has Craftsman details.

**129. 1021 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This address is to the side apartment of the house at 1003 Hartford Street. It shares the same details and historic characteristics.

**130. 806 N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

Commercial Building, with residence, Twentieth Century Functional, c.1950

**131. 900 N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two and a half story brick L-plan Italianate house, with a gable roof. The roof has a decorated frieze, which overhangs one foot. Surrounding brackets support the roof. Tall, narrow, double hung sash windows separate the house into three bays. The windows have flat limestone sills and lintel hoods. There are arched windows centered under the gable peaks. The wood glazed door has 3/6 light panes, 1/2 sidelights and a transom. Unsympathetic alterations to the porch roof do not detract from the historic character of this house.

**132. 906/908 N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a symmetrical two-story duplex. It has a low gable roof with a plain frieze and unusual brackets. The house has been finished in several kinds of vinyl siding, but the limestone foundation remains.

**133. 910/912/914 N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

This is a two and a half story gable-front duplex. It has converted into apartments. The house has lost all of its historic details and character. The "Tippecanoe County Interim Report" states that Harvey J. Sawyer built this house, in 1848. That information is incorrect. Sawyer built this house in 1868, and it has since lost its historic integrity.

**134. 916/918 N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

This is a two and a half story symmetrical T-plan duplex. It has lost all of its historic details. Vinyl siding has been applied. Replacement windows were done in a non-sympathetic manner. The house has lost its historic character.

**135. N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street and Tippecanoe Street** NC  
Contemporary Apartment, Colonial Revival, c.1970

**136. 816 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** NC  
Contemporary Commercial Structure, Twentieth Century Functional, c.1960

**137. 820 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** NC  
Contemporary Commercial Structure, Twentieth Century Functional, c.1960

**138. 901/903 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** NC  
This one and a half story double pen house no longer has a historic appearance. There are two dormers on the gable of the front façade, which are not necessarily historic. Vinyl siding and mock shutters have also been added.

**139. 905 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a two-story brick house, with a gable-front. The roof has a sloped soffit, overhanging eave. The front façade is separated into three bays. The house has undergone a lot of additions and alterations. Two rear lean-tos have been added. The front porch has been enclosed, with vinyl siding. A side window has been converted to a door. Despite the changes, some of the original windows remain, as does the overall historic character of the house.

**140. 909 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** NC  
Due to unsympathetic alterations, this two-story gable end house has lost its historic character.

**141. 911 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a one and a half story brick gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The front façade has three bays. A wood lean-to has been added to the back of the house. The original door, window casings, and cobblestone foundations remain.

**142. 913 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a one and a half story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The house has been finished in vinyl siding. The front façade is three bays, with two symmetrical windows. There is a side porch, with turn-top columns and Italianate wood detailing.

**143. 915 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a two and a half story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The house has been finished in wood engrained vinyl siding. Many of the historic details have been lost, but the brackets remain on the side facades. The windows panes have been replaced, but double hung sash windowpanes maintain the historic forms.

**144. 917 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a two-story gable-front L-plan house. It has been finished in insul-brick. The brick and limestone foundation remains. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The front façade is divided into three bays, with an entry and two double hung sash windows.

**145. 917 ½ N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a two-story gable-front L-plan house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. The original wood clapboard siding and brick/limestone foundation remain. The front façade is symmetrical with an entrance door and two double hung sash windows. There is a wood porch in the corner of the L.

**146. 919 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is a three-story house, with Queen Anne proportions. The gable roof has a shallow overhanging eave. The house has been finished in vinyl and many of the historic details were lost. The windows panes have been replaced with tall, narrow, double hung sash windowpanes. The new windows maintain their historic forms. The wood wrap-around porch has Neo-Classical columns. The porch leads to the double front door.

**147. 1010 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street** C  
This is one of the houses, which was moved to construct the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. It had been on the third lot, East of 12<sup>th</sup> Street, on Tippecanoe. Joseph Lacher owned the house, when it was moved in 1928. The lot had been a deeryard, for the Levering house next

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

door. The house is two-stories tall, with a hip roof. Vinyl siding has been applied. The first floor has multi-paned tall narrow windows, with mullions that imply they had been 3/6 panes. The door is glazed, with 2/4 panes. The yard is in immaculate condition.

**148. 1024 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

This is the side of the house at 1031 Hartford Street; as such, John Levering also built it in 1880. The 12<sup>th</sup> Street façade has a turret, Shingle-style details, a central historic brick chimney, and Queen Anne detailing around the wood porch.

**149. 815 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

Parking lot

**150. 817 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

Parking lot

**151. 821 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been applied. The historic brick chimney remains, as does the limestone foundation. Many of the historic details have been lost, and replacement windows have been installed, but the house still has its historic character.

**152. 825 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

NC

Contemporary House, Colonial Revival, c.1980

**153. 827 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one and a half story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. There are remnants of Stick-style detailing and moldings. The front façade has three bays, with an entry and two, double hung sash windows. There is a double hung sash window centered under the front gable peak. The door has a double transom.

**154. 829/831 N. 13<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a one and a half story symmetrical duplex. It has a gable-front. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. Vinyl siding has been applied, but the limestone foundation remains. The front façade is divided into four bays, with two doors and two windows. The double hung sash windows have plain wood surrounds and flat wood sills and lintel hoods. There are Neo-Classical columns on the expansive front porch.

**155. 812 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street**

C

This is a two-story gable-front house. The roof has a sloping soffit, overhanging eave. A rear addition has been added. The house is finished in 8" wood engrained vinyl siding. The first floor, front façade, is divided into three bays, with two double hung sash windows and a front entry. The second floor, front façade, has two double hung sash windows. There is a double transom above the front door.

**156. 814 N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street**

N

This was the Lincoln School, constructed in 1923, in the Gothic Revival style. It was one of the first African-American schools in Tippecanoe County. After schools were integrated, Lincoln was shut down. The community still calls itself the Lincoln neighborhood. The school made a significant impact on the Park Mary district and Lafayette. It served as a private residence for several years and has recently been converted into a homeless shelter. The changes were done in an extremely historically considerate manner. The brick multi-level, Gothic Revival, school has a flat roof. The front façade is divided into nine bays. Pilasters, with limestone caps, separate the bays. Some windows have been bricked in, creating a stringcourse. The three-paned windows have limestone sills and vertical brick lintels. The 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> bays contain entrances. The doors have limestone, arched, surrounds, with decorative keystones. The double doors also have 2/5 sidelights. The doors are capped with semi-circular, transom lights. There are limestone banners above the doors, engraved with names of historical figures.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

**Statement of Significance**

The Park Mary Historic District is significant in the history, growth, and expansion of Lafayette. The district shows the diversity in people, houses, and occupations that came with the development of Lafayette. Representing this diversity, were three properties that were an integral part of Lafayette's growing community, serving as interaction points for residents of the area: the Lincoln School, the Lafayette Armory, and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. The Park Mary Historic District is significant because it represents the diversity of development of Lafayette, a significant example of an early commercial and transportation center. Racially, ethnically, culturally and economically diverse residents shaped the district. This district is also architecturally significant due not only to the notable examples of Italianate architecture, but the tandem growth of white-collar and blue-collar development.

Tippecanoe County is located in West Central Indiana in the Wabash River Valley. The area saw early Native American settlements. The first white settlement, in the area, was a French fur post opened in 1717. Struggles between White pioneers and Native Americans continued until the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 that formally opened the area to settlement. The Wabash River was the early focal point of settlement, with William Digby platting the town of Lafayette in 1825 along the banks. A log courthouse built in 1829 and small log structures dotted the Courthouse Square, during this initial period of construction. The area's first major period of development was spurred by the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, opening from Lafayette to Toledo in 1843. Transportation continued to be important to the area development with the construction of the Monon Rail Road in 1852, with four new lines built in the county in the next two decades. This development pattern made Lafayette a commercial center with a diverse population brought to the city through the growing transportation network and attracted by the commercial opportunities.

Transportation networks fueled Lafayette's nineteenth century expansion. The Monon Railroad, the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, and the right of way that the Wabash and Erie Canal provided opened markets for local farmers and businessmen, brought products to residence, and brought new residents to the city. During the mid-1800s, Lafayette's population had been around 2,000. By 1870, the success of the railways and canal caused Lafayette's population to increase to over 13,000. Lafayette's new population was more diverse, came from different parts of the world, and fit into different working classes.

The Park Mary Historic District is a cultural resource that documents this varying community. Most of the district is part of Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette, which was platted in 1853. The section of the district West of Orth's Addition is part of Cabot & Huntington's Addition to the City of Lafayette, which was platted around 1850. Lafayette began to grow and expand in 1853, due to the railroad. Many influential residents owned property and built their homes in the Park Mary district. Blue-collar, working class residents also built their modest homes in this area. The district is a myriad compilation of middle class houses, which represent the growing diversity in The Lafayette community. Elaborate, Italianate estates were constructed in conjunction with modest, vernacular, single-family residences and duplexes. Most of the construction took place in the 1870s, in response to the growing population. Consequently most of the construction is in the Italianate style. The only strong similarity between the residents of the Park Mary District is that most of those, whom are traceable, came from Pennsylvania and were of Nordic descent. This cultural tie is due, in large part, to the men whom developed the area and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church.

Simeon S. Ayres originally owned the land that became the Park Mary Historic District. Ayres was a farmer, who bought the land in 1830. He died in 1831. His wife, Sarah Ann Ayres, inherited the land. That same year, she married Rudolph S. Ford transferring to him the rights to the land. Ford also became the guardian of Simeon and Sarah's daughter, Mary Ann Ayres. Rudolph Stoner Ford had come to Lafayette, from Pennsylvania, in 1828. Ford was a merchandiser, associated with Jacob Walker. In 1885, Ford became associated with James Speer and Joseph S. Hanna, in pork packing. Ford was a city school trustee, and served on the local school board. After his death, in 1874, a community school was named after Rudolph S. Ford. Neither the Ayres nor the Ford home still stands.

In 1850, Mary Ann Ayres married Godlove S. Orth. In 1852, Sarah Ann Ayres Ford and Rudolph Stoner Ford deeded the Park Mary Historic District land to Mary and Godlove Orth. On May 10, 1853, Godlove S. Orth plat Orth's Addition to the City of Lafayette. In the plat, Orth specified that the street names should follow those set up in Cabot & Huntington's Addition to the City of Lafayette. Orth also specified that a park should be set up, known as Park Mary, and that the park should be maintained by the city, under specific conditions. It was noted that if the conditions were not met, the land would go back to Mary Ann Orth. The park was to be located between Tippecanoe Street, Salem Street, N. 11<sup>th</sup> Street, and Amanda Street (now N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street). The city never met the conditions specified, and the land was developed for housing. The area remained known as the Park Mary neighborhood. The Orth home had been on the Northeast corner of N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Union Street, but it has been demolished.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

Godlove S. Orth, lawyer and statesman, came from Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He was born on April 22, 1817. He moved to Lafayette in 1839, when he was 22 years old. He had been a law student at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar at 22, the same year he moved to Lafayette. He opened a law office with Hon. John Peliti. Orth was a devout Whig, and in 1840 he supported the Harrison campaign and got involved with politics. In 1843 he was nominated to the State Senate, as a Whig, and became the State Senate President. In 1846 he was re-elected and continued as State Senate President. Although Orth continued to follow politics, he began to develop business interests. Around the time that he platted his addition. With the coming of the Civil War, Orth again turned his attention to politics. He attended the 1861 Peace Conference. In 1862 he helped to raise troops for the Civil War and became a Captain. He was elected to the 36<sup>th</sup> Congress of the United States, where he served intermittently as a Republican until 1880. While in Congress, Orth served on the Freedmen's and Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as a Minister to Vienna. He ran for Governor of Indiana in 1876, but withdrew because of dirty politics. Throughout his political career he continued his law practice and philanthropic activities. In 1878 he served as a Trustee to Indiana University. He died in 1882, at the age of 65.

Godlove Orth's cousin, Godlove Behm, had followed him to Lafayette, from Pennsylvania. Behm was of Dutch descent. Orth served as a mentor to Behm, in Orth's law office. In 1851, Behm was elected to the Indiana legislature, as a Whig. In 1858, Behm constructed his home in Orth's Addition. Behm also became involved with the Civil War. He was with the 100 Indiana Infantry and rose to the rank of Colonel. In 1869, he became the Prosecuting Attorney for the Criminal Court of Tippecanoe County. He resigned, that same year, and took the position of Assessor of the 8<sup>th</sup> District of Indiana. He stayed in that position, until 1873. Behm died March 14, 1888. The Behm house still stands, at 1001 Salem Street. It is one of the outstanding structures in the Park Mary Historic District. The Behm residence is an exemplary, brick, two and a half story tall, Italianate home. The house has been referred to as Gothic Italianate, because of its imposing ornamentation. In 1859, Godlove's wife, Sarah Behm, added a side section to the house. In 1885, Jacob and Nance Marks bought the home. In 1888, a rear addition was attached. The Marks family owned the home for some 90 years. In 1908 they divided it into two sections, front and back. In 1974 the house was sold to an absentee landlord, who divided it into four apartments. In 1994, Alan and Pat Ferrell bought the home. They have worked at restoring it to a single-family residence, according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

In 1858, John and William Levering also built a home in Orth's Addition. Their duplex is located at 1028/1030 Tippecanoe Street. The Levering family was very influential in Lafayette, and was largely responsible for the development of the Park Mary Historic District. Like Orth and Behm, the Levering family was from Pennsylvania. They were of French and German heritage. The family came to Lafayette in 1854. John Levering started a real estate and loan business, in 1856. He was successful in aiding and equipping Civil War soldiers. John Levering served in varying positions in the Quartermaster Department, achieving many military honors and citations. John Levering was extremely successful. He became the Director of the First National Bank of Lafayette, the Tippecanoe County Surveyor, a Civil Engineer, and served on the Indiana House of Representatives. William Levering was involved with Levering & Company, a business set up by Abraham and Thomas Levering, which specialized in hats, furnishings, and furs. William Levering was also the first president of the Home for the Friendless Women and Children. This was one of the first charitable institutions in Lafayette and Tippecanoe County. Elizabeth, Fred, Frank, and William Levering all worked with John Levering to develop the land in Orth's addition. Thomas Levering was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lafayette Saving's Bank, and Abraham Levering was the Vice President of the Lafayette Saving's Bank. John and William's house is still in excellent condition. The brick, cross-plan, early Italianate, house is two and a half stories tall with a gable roof and a central gable front. The plot of land East of their property, which they had used as a deeryard, has had a house moved to it, but there are still remnants of the Levering's original landscaping.

John Quincy Adams Perrin built his house, in 1868. His residence, at 917 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, was sold to Samuel Seawright, in 1873. The house has since been known as the Perrin-Seawright residence. Samuel Seawright was a physician, with Seawright & Wallace Physicians. The sophisticated, two-story, brick house is a textbook example of the Italianate style. In 1873, Seawright added elaborate, wrought iron, latticework porch detailing.

In 1870, Thomas Hull built his home and barn at 822 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street. The two and a half story house was built with a mixture of Queen Anne and Shingle Style details. Thomas Hull was the son of Nathaniel Hull. Nathaniel Hull and his partner, Israel Spencer, were responsible for the Lafayette Mill. The Mill was at the terminus of Union Street and the canal. The mill was crucial to Lafayette's growth. Hull owned a plot of land on the Southwest corner of N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Salem Street. His son, Thomas built his home on that land. Thomas Hull was a jeweler and a recluse. He died single, in the early 1900s, and his housekeeper stayed in the house until she died in the 1930s. Hull's maid was also a recluse, so the early history of the house died with her. The house has been the Hippensteel Funeral Home since 1936. The house has undergone substantial additions and renovations, to maintain the Hippensteel business. The family, however, has been extremely considerate in its treatment of this historic structure. Additions were made in the most considerate ways that the family felt feasible. Historic elements, like stained glass and leaded glass windows, have been preserved. The family has gone to excessive lengths to match historic woodwork and maintain the integrity of the structure. The historic barn was also preserved, in excellent condition, and serves as a storage barn. The care put into converting this historic home into a successful business makes the structure notable.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

The Park Mary District saw a lot of development in 1873. One of Park Mary's outstanding residence and three notable residences were constructed that year. Lafayette city records show that Theodore Greagor built the outstanding house, at 1008 Tippecanoe Street, in 1873. This T-plan home is an excellent example of the Italianate style. The symmetrical brick house is two stories tall with a flat roof. Greagor, however, cannot be traced to any city directories or records. Peter Ulrick built his Queen Anne home, at 1113 Salem Street, in 1873. Ulrick was a local wagon maker, of Dutch heritage, who had come to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. Ulrick's house has belonged to the Benham family for about a century. G. H. Monnig built a brick, Italianate, house, at 818 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street, in 1873. This is one of the houses, in that section of the district, which is significantly more elaborate than its neighbors. Monnig does not appear in city records or directories, but his name signifies that he was of Dutch origins. Also in 1873, T. W. Fry built an elaborate, two-story, Italianate house at 911 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street. The Fry home is nearly identical to the Perrin-Seawright home next door. Fry was a German, from Pennsylvania. He was an Assessor with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, stationed at Indiana's 8<sup>th</sup> District, in Lafayette.

In 1874, S. H. Kellogg built two houses, on one plot of land, located at the Northeast corner of N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Tippecanoe Street. The houses are at 1000 Tippecanoe Street and 1004 Tippecanoe Street. Kellogg was a local plasterer, of German descent. The houses are brick, two-story, decorative, Italianate, homes. In 1878, William Levering built another home in Orth's Addition. The house, at 824 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, is brick, two-stories tall, with Italianate detailing. Following suit, John Levering also built another home in Orth's Addition. John Levering's other residence is at 1031 Hartford Street. It was constructed in 1880. John Levering's Hartford residence, however, is remarkably more Queen Anne in its detailing than Italianate. The notable residence signifies a turning point in popular style. The notable house has been divided into apartments, in a historically considerate manor. The East façade of the house, facing N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street, has its own address and is notable in its own right. Its Queen Anne detailing is significantly more mature than that on the Hartford façade. The Levering's may also be credited with the construction of some of the contributing houses in the Park Mary District; that has not been thoroughly researched.

William R. Fletemeyer and William C. Fletemeyer are credited with constructing two homes on Salem Street, in 1881. William R. Fletemeyer owned the home at 1201 Salem Street. William C. Fletemeyer owned the home at 1203 Salem Street. The two-story, brick, houses are still markedly Italianate, with rigid symmetry. The Fletemeyer family bought several homes on Salem Street, when they moved to Lafayette, from Pennsylvania. The Fletemeyer family was of German heritage. William R. Fletemeyer was a dealer in boots and shoes. William C. Fletemeyer was a clerk at Loeb, Hirsch, & Company. William C. Fletemeyer owned the house East of William R. and Mary Fletemeyer owned the home West of William R. Fletemeyer. Another William Fletemeyer and a Henry Fletemeyer also lived on Salem Street. A Fletemeyer descendent, John W. Fletemeyer served as the City Clerk of Lafayette from 1885-1890. All the Fletemeyer homes, save William R and William C's, have been demolished. The remaining Fletemeyer homes are currently two of the most endangered structures in Lafayette.

The 1880s and onward show a marked change in the style of houses built in the Park Mary Historic District. The houses are a combination of Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle-style, Stick-style, Greek Revival, and later Craftsman styles. The houses document the transitions in popular taste at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1885, Christian Keipener built his home at 826 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street. It is a two and a half story, brick, Greek Revival home. Keipener was a local physician and surgeon. This is one of the few notable houses, in this section of the Park Mary District, which was constructed along side blue-collar working class homes. Hiram W. Moore also built his home, in 1885. It is located at 813/815 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street. Moore was a cashier, at the First National Bank of Lafayette. Moore worked with the Leverings, which influenced his decision to build in Orth's Addition. The house is a two and a half story, Queen Anne, duplex, with Stick-style and minimal Egyptian Revival detailing. The immense duplex also shares details with the surrounding Italianate houses. In 1886, Ella J. McMillen and her husband built their home at 1024 Tippecanoe Street. Mr. McMillen was a partner in McMillen & Bryant Attorneys. The McMillens came from Pennsylvania, to Lafayette, in 1876. The two and a half story, Queen Anne, house was built significantly later than the Levering and Kellogg houses, next to it; yet it blends in to the streetscape with similar proportions and setbacks.

In 1891, Amanda Williamson built her home at 812 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The house may have, at one time, been a duplex; a Sanborn map lists its address as 812/814 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The house is currently a single-family residence. The two-story, brick, house is markedly Italianate, for its construction date. The proportions and symmetry are strictly rigid, but the ornamentation is flagrantly ornate. The house stands as an example of how people react to changes in style. It is the only outstanding house built in this section of the Park Mary district. It was constructed in conjunction with neighboring blue-collar houses.

In 1895, Pamela Teleford built her home at 821 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street. Teleford's name signifies that she was of German descent. The two and a half story home is a remarkable example of the Egyptian Revival style, in Lafayette. The notable house is a blend of Egyptian Revival detailing on a traditional Italianate house form. The remainder of N. 6<sup>th</sup> Street, in the Park Mary Historic District, has been sacrificed to new construction. This house stands as a testament to the times in which it was built. Another significant home, in the district, which marks a change, is at 822 Tippecanoe Street. Mary Brown built this one-story cottage, in 1895. It is a combination of Queen Anne detailing and Craftsman Bungalow proportioning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

The properties mentioned, so far, show the diversity in people, houses, and occupations that came with the development of Lafayette. In Park Mary, bank presidents and their tellers settled in the same neighborhood. The cultural institutions in this diverse neighborhood illustrate this diversity. The Lincoln School, the Lafayette Armory, and the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church were significant neighborhood cultural institutions and integral to the development of the neighborhood.

The Lincoln School was built in 1923, at the Southwest corner of N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Salem Street. Joshua Chew was responsible for its construction. The brick and limestone school is in the Gothic Revival Style. Lincoln was one of the first African-American schools in Tippecanoe County. The First Lincoln had originally been built on Ferry Street, in 1869; but the school needed to expand with the growing student body. The choice for the new location, in the Park Mary Historic District, signifies that the district's residents were racially diverse. In 1923, residents harolled the choice of location of the school because it was close to the African American population. Lincoln was a grade school, which taught students from kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade. Lincoln's students went on to Lafayette's Jefferson High School. Lincoln played an integral part in the education and development of Lafayette's young, African-American residents. The school stood as a source of pride to the entire African-American community. Sterling R. McElwaine was principal of the Lincoln School, from 1909-1951. McElwaine was an outstanding citizen and respected in the African-American community. He held a Bachelors degree and a Masters degree from Purdue University. McElwaine provided a tremendous positive example to Lincoln's young students.

In 1951, The Lafayette schools were integrated, and Lincoln's students were sent to Vinton Elementary School. The building was used for a Junior High, until 1954. At that time, Sunnyside Junior High was constructed. The building remained unused for years, until it was bought in 1978. It was sold to Ngyen VanKinh, a former Colonel in the Vietnamese Army. VanKinh had come to Lafayette, in 1975, with 31 family members. VanKinh bought the Lincoln School to serve as a residence to his large family. Members of the VanKinh family continued residing in the school, until as late as 1997. At that time, Lafayette Transitional Neighborhood Housing purchased the Lincoln School. They considerably converted the school into a homeless shelter. The Lincoln School now holds 10-12 single-family residences and a care center. The shelter is helping people to become an active, positive, part of the Lafayette community.

Another institution, which needed to expand in the 1920s, the Lafayette Armory, chose to build its new structure in the Park Mary Historic District. The original Armory had been located at 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and North Street. In 1926, the Indiana National Guard decided that they would construct a new Armory and community center for the City of Lafayette. Henry W. Marshall donated the property, on the Northwest corner of N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Union Street, where the Armory now stands. The choice for the new location further signifies the diversity in the Park Mary community. The Armory is a brick and limestone, immense, Gothic Revival structure, with elements of Neo-Classical detailing. It was designed by noted Lafayette architect, Walter Scholer and constructed with bricks from Poston-Herron and Company, from Attica, Indiana. The new Armory was completed, in 1927.

In 1927, the Armory building was the home of the Battery C 150<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery and the 138<sup>th</sup> Ambulance Corps. After 1950, it housed the 113<sup>th</sup> Medical Battalion. The 150<sup>th</sup> field artillery was later reorganized into Battery A 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion of the 139<sup>th</sup> Artillery. Later it housed only the 113<sup>th</sup> Medical Battalion. The 113<sup>th</sup> stayed until 1988 when the 138<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Battalion took over the use of the building. At one time there was also a band unit housed in the building. In 1992 the National Guard decided to build a newer, larger, more technologically advanced, Armory, on the eastern outer edge of Lafayette. The 138<sup>th</sup> Air Defense Artillery Battalion moved to the new Armory, when it was built in 1995.

The Lafayette Armory, in the Park Mary Historic District, is the second oldest National Guard building in the state of Indiana. While primarily a training center, the Armory played an important role as a community center. The auditorium was designed to seat 4,000 people. It hosted many community events, like volleyball tournaments, basketball games, conventions, dances, and a circus complete with an elephant. The Armory provided a neutral place for the district's diverse residents to interact with each other.

After the National Guard moved, the Armory was carefully and considerably adapted into the Lafayette Armory Apartments. Mark Scharer is responsible for the adaptation, and he conscientiously followed the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The building still serves as an active part of the community and as a gathering place for Lafayette's diverse residents.

Although Park Mary's residents were a celebration of diverse backgrounds and occupations, many of them were of Nordic descent, Dutch, German, or Swedish, coming to Lafayette from Pennsylvania. Many of these residents settled in Park Mary, because of the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. The church played an integral role in the development of this section of Lafayette. Originally, between 1866-1896, the Lafayette Christian Church had been located at N. 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Hartford Street. In 1896 the original church was moved to N. 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Hartford Street, where a side addition was constructed. The current brick and limestone Gothic Revival church, at N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street and Tippecanoe Street, was constructed in 1929.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Park Mary Historic District  
name of property  
Tippecanoe County, Indiana  
county and State

---

Starting the Lafayette Christian Reform congregation had been a difficult task. Dutch immigrants of various religious beliefs had joined together to form a parish. They tried to affiliate with established denominations, for support; but the conflicting religious beliefs proved to be insurmountable. It was also important, to these Dutch immigrants, that service be held in a traditional European manner. The United Presbyterian Church agreed to supply needed leadership to the congregation, in 1864, and the first church was constructed, in 1866. The Presbyterian liturgies, however, were not for what the local Dutch immigrants had been hoping. After four years of enduring unfamiliar liturgy, the lack of unity of faith, difficulty with the English translations, and the absence of traditional services, they reorganized as a Christian Reformed Church, on April 5, 1869.

The congregation flourished as the Park Mary District developed in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. Services were being held in the Dutch language, in a traditional European manner. European immigrants responded to these services and felt at home there, while they were assimilating to American culture. Dutch, German, and Swedish, immigrants attended services at the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. Many of these residents built their homes in the Park Mary Historic District. The 1896 move was due to a growing congregation. The congregation was increasingly becoming more American, the longer they spent in Lafayette. In 1917, two services per month began to be held in English. The Dutch language services were completely abandoned on February 20, 1934. As the neighborhood and congregation grew, an even larger church was needed.

In 1924 a building site committee was formed, to plan the new church. In 1927, the congregation purchased the land on which the church currently sits. The purchase included two empty lots and three lots with houses. In 1928, two of the houses were moved. One was moved to 1010 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street. One was moved to 1101 Tippecanoe Street. Also in 1928, local architect, Walter Scholer, with input from the building and site committee, drew up plans for the new church. Scholer's Gothic Revival design followed precedent's set by other Christian Reformed Churches and popular styles.

The cornerstone for the new church was set on June 17, 1929. The historic organ and furnishings, from the church at N. 15<sup>th</sup> Street and Hartford Street, were moved to the new church. The organ was put into storage. The pews were used on the balcony. Hinners Organ Company installed the organ in the church, on Tippecanoe, in 1929. There is only one other organ like this in Lafayette. In the fall, a holding company was formed to stabilize the congregation's funds throughout the Great Depression. Throughout the turbulent 1930s the congregation used those funds and worked together to maintain the church. The Ladies Aid Society vigilantly maintained the church, throughout the 1940s and 1950s. They cleaned and replaced the carpeting, as needed, painted the walls, as needed, and arranged the upkeep of the church's exterior.

Along with continual maintenance, the church has undergone some renovation. In 1956 the historic pews were replaced. In 1957 the chancel was deepened and a lectern and pulpit were added. Of the 400 documented Christian Reformed Churches, only six others have a layout similar to the Lafayette Christian Reformed Church. At this time electric lights and fans were added to the interior of the church. The technological upgrades were done in an extremely sympathetic manner and are barely noticeable. In 1963 a historically considerate nine-room addition was added to the North end of the church. This addition is used for community activities and office space. Interior handicap accessibility has been installed, in a non-obtrusive manner. Over the years portions of the stain glassed windows have been broken; they were carefully replaced with matching infill glass. In 1974 the current parking lot was paved, causing the demolition of several structures. The parking now occupies the entire city block. The church itself has remained in excellent condition. It is still an active and integral part of the Lafayette community.